

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES for 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT:

MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky.

[Subject to the decision of a National Convention.]



THE FREE TRADER.

Ottawa, Ill., Friday, September 29, 1843.

The Fair.

The third annual catfish and fair of the Union Agricultural Society, and the second exhibition of the La Salle County Agricultural Society, were held in this place during the past week, agreeably to previous notice.

Notwithstanding many disadvantages attended these exhibitions, a very general spirit was manifested on this occasion in their favor. The warm and wet weather which preceded the days appointed for the exhibition; the unusual favorable season for sowing and other out-work of the farmer; and other considerations equally weighty and important, prevented many from attending—especially those who reside at a distance. Yet all things considered, the number of persons in attendance was very large, and the display of stock, &c., though limited, was good and quite creditable. The most interesting part of the exhibition was the ploughing match, the trial of threshing and harvesting machines, and the very excellent and appropriate address delivered at the court house on Wednesday evening, by J. AMMONS WRIGHT, Esq.

A thorough and complete organization, and a few master-spirits to lead in such exhibitions, are indispensably necessary to produce effect and harmonious action, and we hope that hereafter these important considerations will not be so much neglected. To be able to give a list of the premiums awarded, the successful competitors for the various prizes, &c. &c., would be gratifying to us, but circumstances over which we have no control prevent us from so doing at present.

We hope the exhibition which has just closed will infuse new life and vigor into the La Salle County Agricultural Society. The importance of such societies becomes more manifest as we witness their power to produce beneficial results, and in no way can so much be done to advance the best interests of our people, as by extending the helping hand to the science of agriculture.

Anti-Mormon Meeting.

In the last Sangamo Journal and other papers we find the proceedings of a meeting of citizens of Hancock county, held in Carthage on the 6th inst., "for the purpose of giving an expression of their feelings and uniting their influence to reform Mormon abuses in that county." The meeting presented a formidable array of charges against Smith and the Mormons, which, not having room for the proceedings at length, we condense as follows: They charge Smith with having committed violence on an officer of this state for daring honestly to discharge his duty; with having caused the city council of Nauvoo to pass laws contrary to the laws of this state; and their arresting and punishing citizens for breach of those laws; with having caused the writ of habeas corpus to be illegally issued by the municipal court of Nauvoo; and himself, a prisoner arrested under grave charges made by another state, released; and with having caused large bodies of his "ragamuffin soldiery" to arm themselves and turn out in pursuit of officers legally authorized to arrest himself, and having those officers wrongfully placed in duress, that he might enable himself to march triumphantly into the city of Nauvoo, and bid defiance to the laws of the land; and they charge that citizens from the adjoining counties have been denied the right to regain property stolen and taken to Nauvoo, even after they have found the thief and the property; and that those citizens themselves have, under the most frivolous pretences, been arrested, fined, and other property rifled from them to satisfy the mock judgment and costs of the comorant officers of Nauvoo. And with a view of remedying these grievances, the meeting passed a series of resolutions, pledging themselves to resist hereafter all the wrongs that may be attempted to be imposed upon them by the Mormons, "peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must," and pledging themselves further, that if the authorities of Missouri make another demand for Smith, and our governor issue another warrant, they will at all times stand ready to serve as a posse to take Smith. A committee was also appointed to correspond with the neighboring counties with a view of getting up a general organization against the Mormons, and the president of the meeting was requested to communicate with the governor of Missouri and request him to make another demand for Smith.

We have thus briefly but faithfully sketched the proceedings of this meeting. Whether the bulk of the charges brought against the Mormons are true or not we leave for others to say; but if they are true, they would scarcely justify the violence of the language of the meeting, nor would they justify the getting up of another Mormon war, which may be the result if the suggestions of this meeting are carried out. The Mormons should undoubtedly be compelled to obey the laws as well as all other persons; but it appears to us, upon a view of the whole ground, that the defeat of Cyrus Walker for congress had more to do with getting up the Carthage meeting than the enumerated "grievances" of the citizens of Hancock county—in short, that this is a mere ebullition of whig indignation in consequence of being disappointed in their expectation to carry the Mormon vote, and that it is the first step in another move that will ere long be attempted to make political capital by getting up a prejudice against the Mormons. But "we will see what we shall see."

Vicious pursuits may yield a few scattered pleasures; but piety and virtue will make our whole life happy.

Burglaries.

Chicago is at present infested with a gang of burglars, who, according to the papers from there, have, of late averaged about half a dozen burglaries a night. But considering their industry, they have met with remarkably bad success, not having as yet made a single good haul, or more than a few trifling articles. The fact is, stealing, in the common acceptance of the term, is getting to be any thing but a money making business. In this the age of "iron and clay," when all men's hearts are in their coffers, they manage to get their coffers well guarded—safe from the approach of thieves and burglars. More ingenious plans are now resorted to to abstract from men their hard earnings. The first class of robbers, now flourish—and what splendid hauls have they not made within the last few years!—millions upon millions of money have been abstracted from the pockets of the people, and they have scarcely known whence it came or whether it hath gone, so scientifically have they been fleeced. Another class do their stealing by buying things and never paying for them—by borrowing money without intending ever to return it—in short, by swindling in a thousand inconceivable ways but so that they can never be arrested in their operations by the cobwebs of the law—technically, they "live by their wits," like Gawtry, in Bulwer's "Night and Morning." Whoever has read that novel will understand what we mean. The common observer may daily see half a dozen of Gawtrys in this community, who pass as respectable men.—But not to enlarge, we think there is an infinity of ways to come by other men's property dishonestly without breaking into houses at night, and much more respectable and less dangerous. Go to, ye common midnight burglars! ye are an age behind the times and a disgrace to your tribe!

CORN STALK MOLASSES.—Mr. E. Baldwin, of this county, exhibited to us during the fair, a specimen of corn-stalk molasses manufactured by himself, which appears very fine and we should judge it to be an excellent article. The extent of Mr. B's operations in this business we have not learnt, but understand he contemplates to manufacture a considerable quantity of sugar. We wish him success in this new branch of husbandry, and hope his experiments will prove satisfactory.

"The Grand Detour Register" is no more. It departed this life as meekly as a Lamb. The disease which afflicted it is the same that now prevails throughout the country, viz: patronizing the printer by taking the paper and never paying for it—by getting advertising and job work done, and cheating him out of the pay. No thanks to a goodly number of our patrons! that we are yet in the land of the living, and kicking at that!

Massachusetts.

A state convention of the democratic party of Massachusetts was held at Worcester on the 12th inst., to nominate candidates for governor and lieutenant governor and to elect two delegates at large to the democratic national convention. Messrs. Morton and Childs, present governor and lieutenant governor, were renominated by acclamation. Geo. Bancroft, the historian, and H. H. Childs, the lieutenant governor, both Van Buren men, were elected the delegates to the Baltimore convention. The whole number of votes cast for delegates was 531, of which Bancroft received 385, and Childs 317.

A paper in Texas recommends to the settlers not to run in debt. Having run from debt to get here, says he, there can be no greater folly than running into it when here, beyond which there is no place to run.

There are three kinds of praise—that which we yield, that which we lend, and that which we pay.—We yield it to the powerful from fear, we lend it to the weak from interest, and we pay it to the deserving from gratitude.

Children vs. Cows.—Jean Jacques tells us that when his wife died, every farmer in the neighborhood offered to console him offering him one of their daughters!—but that a few weeks afterwards, his cow having shared the same fate, no one ever thought of replacing his loss by the offer of another;—thereby proving the different value people set upon their cows and children.

The Difference.—The Portland American says: "A ragged rascal stole 50 cents, and off he goes to the House of Correction; but let two men fetch \$400,000 from the laborer, the widow and orphan by means of incorporation, and they come out of the ordeal thoroughly cleansed. There is a vast difference in this free country between the dirty loafer and the well dressed bank official."

The Mills Point, Ky., Herald says there is a veteran tippler in that state who has been half shot more than a thousand times; he is not dead yet. He has yielded the grocery keeper a fine farm, six likely negroes, and a merchant mill, at four pence a drink.

New Process of Counterfeiting.—The process of counterfeiting Bank bills by application of the Daguerreotype art, has been discovered in Cincinnati, which the Sun says will become a subject of legislation, or the whole country will become flooded with notes that cannot be detected, so perfectly are they drawn from the originals.

An Ass.—The New Haven Herald states that a Mr. John Austin, of that city, having in his possession a quantity of gunpowder, amounting to five or six lbs, which had got wet, undertook to dry it on Saturday in quite a novel manner. Taking one of Gould's patent ovens, and making a fire in it, he spread the powder in some pans, and placing them in the same manner as if baking a batch of bread, sat quietly down by the oven under a vine in his back yard to watch the process. "As might have been expected," says the Herald, "after a short time an explosion took place, which knocked Mr. Austin, his tin oven, and all the surrounding materials into as many cocked hats.—Mr. A. is severely but not dangerously hurt, so that he may live to learn by experience."

The Boston Post states that there is a man in Edgartown, Mass., who can repeat the whole Bible from memory.

The following beautiful ode was written on the occasion of the late catfish and fair, and presented to us for publication.

ODE.

Joy for our jubilee!
In the harvest time, 'tis fit
That the tall-stemmed and the generous free
With plumes of welcome
The conquerors celebrate
Their blood-bought victories,
And the lingering proofs of the vanquished's fate
In monuments arise.
Let us welcome, with shouts of gladness, then,
The host of nature's noblemen.

We come from the sloping brinks
Of the lakes, where the drier swains; (drinks
We come from the streams where the wild deer
And the raven chants his hymns;
From the prairies broad we come—
From the openings far away,
Our new reaped fields and our humble home
Were the wolf's bait yesterday;
And we sing of the plentiful solitude
Our toil hath brought to a world so rude.

We sing no victory bought
With the blood of the strong and brave;
No tears for the work that our hand hath wrought
The cheeks of the orphan have;
And the widow lends not in woe
While the shouts of the victors ring;
But ours are the shouts which in gladness go
With industry's offering.
We sing of the peace that both shielded our sod,
For the breath of peace is the smile of God.

Our conquests are the fields,
Where honors we have won;
Our spoils are the meads which labor yields
In the breath of the golden sun.
The joyous loves of spring,
The bounteous summer showers,
Give to our hands the palms we bring,
Nursed by the autumn hours.
At our feet the golden year hath laid down,
Not in fear, but in love, his golden crown.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that several of our merchants have received their fall and winter supply of merchandise. Persons in the vicinity of this place can do as well by trading in Ottawa as in any other town in northern Illinois.

Mr. Van Buren in Ohio.—At a mass meeting of the democracy of Columbiana county, Ohio, recently held, a resolution was passed requesting the democratic electors of that county to place on their tickets, at their annual democratic township meetings on the 21st inst., the name of the individual they wished nominated for the presidency of the United States, and the officers of each meeting to make a return of the same to the county convention. The result of the vote thus taken was as follows:

For Van Buren,	1925
" Johnson,	113
" Buchanan,	29
" Canine,	9
" Cass,	1
	2078

The Chillicothe Advertiser, in commenting on the above vote, says "it is placed beyond dispute that Van Buren's popularity in Ohio is almost unbounded, and that he is the first choice of nearly the whole democracy of the state."

Virtue and Vice.—Virtue is every thing that is truly and constantly useful to the individuals of the human race living together in society.—Vice, every thing that is injurious to them.—The greatest virtues are those which procure for man the most desirable and solid advantages; the greatest vices are those which most disturb his tendency to happiness, and which most interrupt the necessary order of society. The virtuous man is he whose actions tend uniformly to the welfare of his fellow creatures. The vicious man is he whose conduct tends to the misery of those with whom he lives; from whence his own peculiar misery most commonly results. Every thing that procures for man a true and a permanent happiness is reasonable; every thing that disturbs his individual felicity, or that of the beings necessary to his happiness, is foolish or unreasonable. The man who injures others is wicked; the man who injures himself is an imprudent being, who neither has a knowledge of reason, of his own peculiar interests, nor of truth.—Hobbs.

Water Pipes.—Water pipes made of thick glass are now used in France instead of iron. These pipes are covered with a coating of bitumen, and are made to insert in each other with bitumen joints. It is said they will bear a higher degree of pressure than those made of cast iron, and are more than thirty per cent. cheaper.

A Noel Incident.—The Boston Transcript of the 9th inst. relates the following remarkable story: "The Rev. Mr. Burnham, minister of the Society now worshipping at the Odeon, called upon us this morning and related the following strange story, which, had he not been a clergyman, we could hardly have believed: One evening last week, the Rev. gentleman's wife was taken suddenly and seriously ill, when, during a violent fit of vomiting, she ejected a live frog, about half grown! The frog hopped half way across the room, and then, with something like dramatic dignity, laid down on his back and expired! Mrs. Burnham supposes that she took the frog into her stomach in the tadpole state, while drinking water in the night, as she had been in the habit of so doing, and that it had been in her stomach for some weeks. Mr. Burnham remarked to us that, although he was not much affrighted, yet he was considerably surprised at witnessing such a strange addition to his family."

A late number of the Baltimore Sun contains a notice of the death of Robert Twigg, who died in consequence of the absorption, through a slight sore on his hand, of some poisonous matter, while skinning a cow supposed to have died of poison. Persons cannot be too careful in skinning animals which have died of disease. The physicians who examined the above case, reported that "the decomposing juices of either the human or any other animal body, if introduced into the system through any wound or opening in the skin, produce the most terrible effects, and in most cases cause death." It is recommended to grease or oil the hands before skinning such animals, as the oil fills the pores of the skin and prevents the absorption of any poisonous fluid.

Planets.—Twenty-two planetary orbs are now visible on the same side of the heavens. These are Mars, Juno, Jupiter, Saturn, and Venus, with their respective satellites. They may be seen

about eight o'clock in the evening, in the southern sky, near what are called the five zodiacal constellations.

An exchange says, a young student, while spending an evening with his lady-love, asked her to hand him the snuffers that he might stull the candle, as follows:

Will your ladyship, through unmerited and undeserved confession, have the infinite goodness to extend to me that pair of ignipotent digests, that I may exorcise the excrecences of that nocturnal cylindric luminary, that the apular optics of its resplendent brilliancy may shine more potently?"

Very Naughty.—Under a law of the colony of Connecticut, relating to "young men and maidens," at a court held May 1, 1840, Jacob Murline and Sarah Tuttle were prosecuted for sitting down on a chest together, his arm about her waist, and her arm upon his shoulder or about his neck, and continuing in yet similar posture about half an hour, in which time he kissed her and she kissed him, or they kissed one another, as ye witnesses testified! Sarah and Jacob were each of them sentenced to pay 2s. to the treasurer for not keeping "within the statute."

The Tomato.—A new use of this truly valuable vegetable is given by the editor of the Ohio Statesman. "A few years ago," he says, "we stained a pair of white pantaloons by the upsetting of an inkstand, and by smearing the stained parts freely with ripe tomatoes, every vestige of ink was removed, and they were left free from every stain."

The beautiful extract subjoined is from the "Carpenter of Rouen," a popular play;

"The mechanic, sir, is one of God's noblemen. What have mechanics not done! Have they not opened the secret chambers of the mighty deep, and extracted its treasures, and made the rugged billows their highway, on which they ride as on a tame steed? Are not the elements of fire and water chained to the crank, and at the mechanic's bidding compelled to turn it? Have not mechanics opened the bowels of the earth, and made its products contribute to his wants? The forked lightning is their plaything, and they ride triumphant on the wings of the mighty wind. To kings and queens are decorated with their handy works. He who made the universe was a great mechanic."

A Simple Recipe.—For the benefit of the ladies, we select the following simple directions for removing fruit stains and iron mould from linen and cotton.—Moisten the part stained with cold water, then hold it over the smoke of burning brimstone, and the stain will disappear.

Vermont Election.

From the office of the Watchman, we have slips giving nearly complete returns of the late election. The whole vote is a small one. For governor, Mr. Mattocks (whig.) in the towns heard from is a minority of 422 votes. He has received in these towns 21,525 votes; Mr. Kellogg, (dem.) has 18,928; Mr. Williams (abol.) 3,019.

The few remaining towns gave last year 3,500 votes for candidates of each of the parties, besides 250 abolition votes. No election has taken place by the people. The whigs have a large majority in both branches of the legislature.

Election in Maine.

We have returns of the September election from 121 towns which leave it doubtful whether the democrats have succeeded in electing a governor. This is the result of the folly of throwing away votes on irregular candidates. In the above number of towns Anderson, dem., has 14,311 for governor; Robinson, whig, 9,957; and there are 4,67 for Kavanagh, dem., Appleton, abolitionist, and scatterings.

Both branches of the legislature will be democratic beyond doubt. Of the seven congressional districts into which the state is divided, it is probable that three have elected democrats to congress, and in the other four there is probably no choice. The democratic candidate is elected in Cumberland district, and probably the democratic candidate in the Waldo and the Penobscot districts. In the Kennebec district, the whig candidate is defeated by the abolition vote. In the other three districts, the opinion prevails that the democratic candidates have lost their election by reason of divisions upon other than the regularly nominated candidates.—Portland Press.

Bold Robbery.

A robbery of a most daring character was perpetrated in this town yesterday morning, the 13th inst., in the store of Wm. McKinney. The scoundrel entered the store through one of the back windows, by removing a pane of glass and then drawing the nail which fastened the window down. After having admitted himself he went to the counter, where a brother of Wm. McKinney's was sleeping, who was awakened by his approach; upon which the robber called him by name and told him that "William wanted the trunk which contained the money." He was opposed by the young man for a few minutes, when the robber clapped a knife at his breast and told him "he must have the trunk, for he couldn't run such risks for nothing," and immediately seized it, in which were between \$700 and \$800, and made good his retreat by unbolting and passing out at the back door. The money was principally specie; about \$440 of silver, and \$150 of gold, the remainder mostly of bills of eastern banks. A search was immediately made, and the trunk found in a few hours after in a thicket about a hundred rods north from the store, but broken open and rifled of its contents. Some seventeen dollars were also found scattered around near the trunk, and about twenty dollars afterwards found in a field about half a mile still further north. No other traces of the villain have yet been discovered.

A reward of two hundred dollars is offered for the detection of the thief and recovery of the money.—Winnebago Evening.

Breakfast and dinner hours in old times.—In her life of Isabella of Angoulême, who was wife of King John of England, Miss Strickland says: "In that era, five o'clock was the established breakfast time, and half past ten, A. M., the ortho-

dox dinner hour, for all ranks and conditions of men. The court was scandalized on finding that King John never left his pillow till mid-day, at which time his barons saw him, with contempt, issue from the chamber of the fair Isabella. This mode of life made him far more unpopular in the 13th century than the perpetration of a few more murders and abductions, like those with which his memory stands already charged."

Incidental debate in the British House of Commons.

Oregon.

Mr. Sheil wished to know from the right hon. baronet whether there were any objections on the part of the government to produce any official correspondence which might have taken place with the government of the United States relative to the Oregon territory.

Sir R. Peel was not in a position to lay the correspondence on the table, but had no objection to state how we stood with respect to the question.—The right hon. gentleman would, perhaps, remember, that in the message of the American president in December last, there appeared the following words with reference to the subject of the Oregon territory:—"It would have furnished additional cause of congratulation if the treaty could have embraced all subjects calculated to lead to a misunderstanding between the two governments; but it became manifest at an early hour of the late negotiations, that any attempt for the time being satisfactorily to determine those rights would lead to a protracted discussion, which might embrace in its failure other more pressing matters; and the executive did not regard it as proper to waive all the advantages of an honorable adjustment of other difficulties of great magnitude and importance, because this, not so immediately pressing, stood in the way. Although the difficulty referred to may not for several years to come involve the peace of the two countries, yet I shall not delay to urge on Great Britain the importance of its early settlement. Nor will other matters of commercial importance to the two countries be overlooked; and I have good reason to believe that it will comport with the policy of England, as it has with that of the United States, to seize upon this moment, when most of the causes of irritation have passed away, to cement the peace and unity of the two countries by wisely removing all grounds of probable future collision." Previously to that, this government communicated its desire to the government of the United States to adjust the differences which existed between us respecting the Oregon territory, and we received an answer from the secretary of the U. States stating that the American government concurred in admitting the advantages which would arise to the two countries out of an amicable adjustment of the question, and that a communication upon the subject would be made to the American minister at this court. Shortly after that Mr. Webster went out of office, and consequently no communication had since been made, but he (sir R. Peel) hoped, from the amicable tone so perceptible in the passage which he had just read, that steps would be taken at an early period towards the adjustment of the question.

Life.

Which it is habitually said, hangs upon a thread, and which with all its ills, a bare bodkin may terminate, seems yet sometimes so tenacious that no cold, nor famine, nor ill, beyond human endurance, one would think, can avail against it. A most striking illustration of this truth is presented by the following extract from one of Mr. Wead's letters from Ireland.—N. Y. American.

On board of the steamer I met with a most extraordinary man—in many respects the most extraordinary of any living individual. That there are other men who have lost both arms and both legs by amputation, I doubt not, but that those others walk about erectly, and are able to feed themselves, and even to write, I much doubt. This individual is Neil Dewar, a native of Argyleshire, in Scotland, who was shipwrecked on the coast of Labrador in the schooner Rebecca, of Quebec, in 1817. The survivors (the captain, mate and four of the crew) found themselves upon the inhospitable shores of Labrador in the month of November, with a cask of cherry brandy their only sustenance. The mate and one of the crew perished with cold and hunger. The captain died soon afterwards. The subject of this paragraph was so badly wounded in the legs as to be unable to accompany his companions in an attempt to find assistance. These companions returned towards night the following day, with information that they had found an Indian hut, to which they with difficulty assisted him. Here they found a hunter with a white man and two Indians in his employment. The hunter did all in his power to relieve the sufferer, but it soon became evident that nothing but amputation would save the lives of Dewar and Donaldson, one of his companions. The latter died from loss of blood, during the operation. The life of Dewar was saved by an application of hot pitch to his bleeding stumps. The operation was performed by the white man, assisted by the Indians. His arms soon healed, but his legs continued in a deplorable state till spring, when his kind host had him conveyed to the coast on a sledge, and in September he obtained a passage in the schooner to Quebec, at which place he

was received into the hospital of St. Roque and very kindly attended by the nuns. But here it was found necessary to re-amputate both his legs! In 1819 he obtained a passage home to Scotland, but on the passage his wounds broke out a fresh, and while in the Glasgow Infirmary, a third amputation of both his legs was performed by surgeons Corkindale and Cumia! The wounds soon healed, and for twenty years he has enjoyed excellent health. By the aid of cork legs and the assistance of a cane jointed to a cork arm, he walks without difficulty. He takes his meals by jointing a fork into his left arm, and by unshipping (as he expressed it) the cane and shipping a knife into the joint of the right stump.

Polite way to Discontinue a Newspaper.

—There are several methods of discontinuing a newspaper. One is to pay it in advance with directions to stop it when the time has expired; another is to write a civil letter, enclosing the amount due and stating that you wish the paper no longer; another is to run away without giving the publisher any notice whatever; another is to send a bankrupt notice, which in process of time is followed by a discharge in full by the court; but the most genteel and polite method, and without the most fashionable, is to refuse to take the paper from the post office while you are still indebted for your subscription, and leave it for the post-master to inform the printer that you look upon him with silent contempt. A black list is the appropriate place for the names of all subscribers who covet notoriety by acts of meanness like this, and where we are the victims, that envious distinction they shall have.—Staratoga Sentinel.

Give us such boys as have been blessed with the instructions of a pious mother. This is a qualification for which no substitute can be found on earth. Never would we disparage of the child who has been used, in his infancy, to hear the precepts of heavenly truth inculcated in the accents of maternal love. Truths thus distilled, live forever in the memory. They are interwoven with all the sensibilities of the soul. They are the fortress of the conscience, not impregnable, it is true, but indestructible. They furnish the mind with chords which, in later life, seldom fail to vibrate to the touch of faithful expostulation. They are as inextinguishable sparks, which being seemingly smothered under a heap of corruption, may be fanned by the breath of friendly and spiritual counsel, into the pure and genial flame of piety.

Stimulants to Great Men.—It is interesting to notice the different articles which have been taken by eminent men as stimulants to the mental faculties. It is interesting as showing how diametrically opposite means may produce the same effect in various systems; and it is interesting as showing how much the mind sympathizes with the body. Haller drank plentifully of water when he wished for great activity of the brain. Fox, for the same purpose used brandy. The stimulants of Newton and Hobbes were the fumes of tobacco. Those of Pope and Fontenelle, strong coffee. Dr. Johnson, at one period of his life, was a great wine drinker; but in the latter part of it, found strong tea a good substitute. Don Juan is said to have been written under the influence of gin and water; and it is reported that a certain legal lord, of great learning and talents, plies himself hard with port wine when he wishes to shine. Pitt was a great drinker of wine. Sheridan also was fond of his bottle. Dr. Paris tells us that when Dunning wished to make an extraordinary display of eloquence, he always put a blister on his chest a few hours before he was to speak, in order that it might irritate the brain by sympathy during his speech.

Wealth not happiness.—Go into the country; behold the farmer at his plough everything is snug and comfortable around him. He has not wealth, and is consequently free from its perplexities; he is not poor and is consequently independent. His family thrive around him, and blessed with health and contentment, he enjoys as great a share of happiness as ever falls to the lot of mortals. Great wealth is too often useless or misdirected—extreme poverty is fatal to the most laudable efforts. A state of independent competence, between the two is the most likely to preserve our principles untarnished—to keep our human sympathies refreshed, and to render us truly happy.

The Jonah Mouse.—"The Taytrout," says John Church, "lives in that river all the year round. It is a large and yellow fish with a great mouth, and feeds chiefly on salmon spawn, moles, mice, frogs, etc. A curious circumstance once happened to me at Pulney Loch; one of my sons threw a live mouse into it, when a large trout took the mouse down immediately. The boy told me what had happened; so I took my fishing rod which was leaning against my house close by the loch and put a fly on. At the very first throw I hooked a large trout, landed it, and laid it on the walk; in two seconds the mouse run out of its mouth, and got into a hole in the wall before I could reach it."

"I say, Jack, how do dem taters turn out dis year?"

"Well, Cuff, da am berry much like do long hair gemen—all top, no bottom."